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LABOR CLARION.

LEADING ARTICLES—December 2, 1921.

DETECTIVE EMERSON GUILTY
"ETHICS" IS INVOKED
CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE
GARY—THE GENEROUS
RAILROAD RATES AND SALARIES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Make It a General Order

"Letters—invoices—packages—every piece of mail should bear tuberculosis Christmas Seals."

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The result of this tremendous crusade amounts to an economic saving of hundreds of millions of dollars annually—a salvage that affects every business in America.

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SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p.m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue. Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple. Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury. Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell. Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia. Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street. Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission. Beer Drivers—177 Capp. Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission. Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St. Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard. Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp. Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp. Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue. Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p.m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9. Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple. Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart. Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building. Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p.m. Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary. Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a.m. Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission. Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave. Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco. Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple. Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a.m., 68 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway. Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple. Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page. Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant. Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall. Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple. Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St. Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p.m., 150 Golden Gate Ave. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p.m., 273 Golden Gate Ave. Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay. S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple. Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Shipfitters No. 9.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—208 Market. Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a.m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.

United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p.m., 828 Mission.

Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.

Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.

Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p.m., Labor Temple. Emmet Coughlin, 1610 Folsom.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921

No. 44

Detective Emerson Guilty

Detective Emerson was found guilty of arson last Monday evening by a jury at Martinez which had been sitting just one week in the case while evidence and arguments were being presented in connection with the fire which occurred at Avon a couple of months ago during the oil workers' strike. Emerson supplemented the conflicting stories he had told previously by getting on the witness stand and telling a brand new tale of how it happened. After evidence had been submitted definitely establishing the fact that he was the man who started the fire he took the stand himself and tried to make the jury believe that it was all an accident.

Just as he had stories and explanations and denials for his actions in connection with the dynamite he was caught with seven years ago so in this case he had a liberal supply of versions of how it happened. He first told a story of seeing a man run away from the scene just before the warehouse burst into flames and that he had ordered him to halt and when he failed to obey he fired but that the man still kept running and made his get-away in a boat. Later, when he was accused of starting the fire himself, he told another story of how he and the other men were cooking some coffee and that the fire started accidentally in that connection. But the other guards denied that any coffee had been cooked at all on that occasion, and another version was necessary to explain how it happened. And Emerson took the stand to give a more plausible story of how he had left a watch at the place the fire started and that he had gone to hunt for it and used a match, which was dropped, and this, he swore on the witness stand, was the way the fire started. Evidently his glibness for telling stories and shifting the blame from himself to others and then back again to himself after he was cornered convinced the jury he was merely lying on the stand in a last desperate effort to clear himself.

One of the most significant features of the case was the presence of "Black Jack" Jerome, who is in charge of a notorious strike-breaking agency. He testified that Emerson was working for him and that he had sent him out to the Associated Oil Company and that he had placed him in charge of other men he had sent out at the same time.

During the lockout at Stockton in 1914 Emerson was serving in a similar capacity and at that time he was trying to put over a dynamite frame-up in which Anton Johanson, representative at that time of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and others were slated to be railroaded to the penitentiary by evidence manufactured by Emerson and his assistants but the whole frame-up was exploded when Emerson was caught with the goods. Higher-ups came to his rescue at that time and he got off then and has been at large ever since.

The fact that Emerson immediately accused some one else of setting the fire which he later had to admit was started by himself; the further fact that the fire took place on the heels of an explosion which had taken place in one of the stills of the Associated Oil Co. which owns the plant at Avon and the crowning fact that he was sent there by a strike-breaking agency while a strike was on in other parts of California in which the Associated Oil Company was involved, all combine to indicate that another frame-up was

being hatched for which union men in all probability would have been arrested later on and probably convicted on trumped-up evidence just as Mooney was convicted on testimony which has since been totally discredited and has been proven to have been manufactured for the occasion.

Within thirty minutes after the case was submitted to the jury Emerson was found guilty. Next Friday was set as the time for passing sentence.

ENDORSE CHRISTMAS SEALS.

San Francisco, November 29, 1921.

To Trade Unionists:

The San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have passed these resolutions without a dissenting voice:

"Whereas, The labor movement is committed to the world-wide crusade against tuberculosis, and the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions are officially on record as favoring every effort to prevent and alleviate the suffering that comes from the scourge, and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association is about to embark on its annual sale of Christmas Seals, which are produced under the auspices of the United States Government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we heartily indorse this crusade, which exemplifies the Christmas spirit and is destined to bring comfort and help to those who have been stricken by tuberculosis; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the unions affiliated with the Councils be urged to purchase Christmas Seals, and that members of unions adopt a like course, in order that organized labor may do its share in the important work here outlined."

The American Federation of Labor has always supported efforts to stay the ravages of tuberculosis, and the same can be said for all international and local unions. Samuel Gompers has written a letter to San Francisco heartily commending the purchase of Christmas seals and stating that one worker's death out of six is caused by tuberculosis.

In 1921 the purchase of Christmas Seals provided for the care of fifty San Francisco children in the tuberculosis preventorium, kept fifty children in open-air schools, supported clinics for tuberculous patients and provided nurses for their care, enabled an intensive study to be made of tuberculosis and its prevention, made possible health work among 30,000 school children, and scores of under-nourished children were given proper nutrition.

In 1922 it is the purpose to use the income from the sale of Christmas Seals to continue the fight against tuberculosis, to make the community better and healthier, to provide sorely-needed help for the afflicted and to protect and aid little children.

Please fill out the enclosed order blank and return with the remittance. Upon receipt, the Seals will be sent you. Address 1547 Jackson Street, San Francisco.

Fraternally yours,
WILL J. FRENCH, Chairman.

Seth R. Brown, P. H. McCarthy, Wm. T. Bonser, Will J. French, Paul Scharrenberg, A. G. Gilson, John A. O'Connell, Committee.

PACKERS' "UNION" GOOD INVESTMENT.

Can workers be said to accept a proposition when it is feared they will not accept?

The public was informed that the meat packers' company "union" accepted wage reductions, but no effort was made to distinguish between workers and their alleged representatives who were selected under a plan worked out by the meat barons.

The packers' publicity agents first state that the employees' "voluntary" wage cut marks an era in industrial history.

With this thought fixed in the public mind, they naively state that the final test will come when the employees receive their first pay envelope under the new plan.

The meat packers agree that company "unions" are an improvement on the crude and expensive union-smashing, strike-breaking policy so long used by them.

The packers call their company "unions" plant councils, which consist of an equal number of workers' and packers' representatives. Recently the employers gave notice that a wage cut is necessary. This served to break the ice, to prepare workers for the mournful days to come. The next act saw representatives of the company "union" conferring with employers, who stressed the importance of wage cuts.

Financial records were introduced in the conference and company experts led the workers into the maze of capital accounts, depreciation, sinking funds, debentures, amortization, liquidation, write offs, refunding and profits and loss.

It was as plain to those workers as the Einstein theory, but they were assured by the experts that "the figures speak for themselves."

Then the meat packers' representatives in the company "union" staged their part. They assumed a horrified attitude at the "financial situation which confronts our employers." They assured the assemblage that the public would likewise be shocked. Of course they understood that financial conditions are not satisfactory but they never dreamed that their employers were in such financial straits. Under the circumstances, no one could deny the need—the very urgent need—for wage reduction.

All eyes were turned on the workers' representatives who have nothing behind them but a paper "union" controlled by the bosses.

The inevitable happened. Wage reductions were voted, which include a rate of 25 cents an hour for women employees. The meat packers gleefully announced that "this is the first time in the history of the industry that wage reductions have been made in such a manner."

The packers may well be joyful. The company "union" fights their battle. The money they have invested in "high brows" and "intellectuals" to work out this system has paid greater dividends than their expensive private detectives, injunction judges, strikebreakers and subsidized public officials.

All that is necessary now is to force these cuts on the rank and file of butcher workmen. Many of these employees are organized in the regular Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. This organization opposes the lowering of wages and the company "union."

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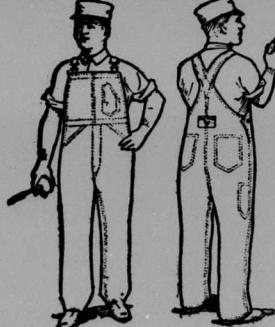
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Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair.....\$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair.....\$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair.....\$1.25

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumper — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair.....\$1.25

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special.....\$4.75

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts — Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.39

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"ETHICS" IS INVOKED.

A fight against workmen's compensation and other forms of social insurance for the protection of wage earners and their families has been opened at Fresno by the local organization of doctors. The attack is made under cover of "medical ethics" although it is asserted that the question of fees really lies at the bottom of the attempt to cripple the compensation act.

The Fresno County Medical Society recently expelled one of its members, Dr. F. L. R. Burks, and appointed an "educational" committee which is declared to be preparing to wage a campaign against workmen's compensation insurance.

Dr. Burks is resident physician for more than a score of compensation insurance companies. He is also one of the resident doctors for the State Compensation Insurance Fund.

The specific charge brought against him was that he had violated "medical ethics" in having printed a card which was in the form of a notice "in case of accident send injured employee to or telephone Dr. E. L. R. Burks."

It was pointed out by Dr. Burks and other physicians who are engaging in medical practice under the provisions of the State Workmen's Compensation Act that the form of card to which the county society now so strenuously objects has been in use for more than five years; that it is authorized by the State Medical Society; that it is in accordance with the provisions of the State Compensation Act, and that it conforms with instructions issued by the insurance companies.

According to the Fresno Republican, officials of the society following the meeting refused to discuss the action taken, declaring that "it is nobody's business what the medical society does" and "this is our private business and it is not intended for the public."

Dr. W. W. Cross, who made the motion for expulsion, is quoted by the Republican, however, as saying that "I am only doing this for the sake of ethics" and at the same time asking not to be quoted "as it will hurt my influence on the State Board." As a final warning, according to the Republican, Dr. Cross said: "If you do quote me as to what I have just said to you, I will come out in an affidavit and deny anything I have said to you. I have somebody standing here to act as my witness, too."

Dr. Burks has the right of appeal to the State Medical Society and if he presses the matter it is predicted that "a serious fight will ensue."

It is asserted that doctors both in Fresno County and elsewhere in the State are fighting the workmen's compensation law principally because it sets a schedule of fees lower than the doctors themselves have fixed their fees for cases of a similar nature.

MAY CUT WAGES.

The Waterfront Employers' Union is said to be considering a 10 per cent reduction in wages of riggers and stevedores on the San Francisco waterfront.

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CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE.

The California Tuberculosis Association has received a letter from National headquarters in recognition of the work done by the tuberculosis associations in providing better care for the workers. In California hospitals, thanks to the Bureau of Tuberculosis and the California Tuberculosis Association, working people secure in many instances far greater comforts than millionaires can buy.

Mr. Gompers' letter follows:

My dear Dr. Hatfield: I am very glad to express my own personal interest in and indorsement of the fourteenth annual Christmas Seal sale to be held in December of this year. I sincerely hope that this annual event will result not only in a much wider extention of the educational message of the National Tuberculosis Association and its affiliated agencies than had been possible before, but that it will bring to your organizations a sufficient revenue with which to carry on their life-saving work during the year 1922.

I am mindful of the tremendous toll that tuberculosis takes among working men and working women. So long as this disease takes at least one out of every six deaths from the ranks of the workers in this country, so long will the American Federation of Labor stand shoulder to shoulder with the National, State and local tuberculosis associations of the country in their efforts to suppress this deathly plague.

With sincere appreciation of the work that you are doing, I am,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) SAM'L. GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

SAFETY PUBLICATION.

How many of us realize that preventable accidents produce more victims than destructive wars?

How many of us who peruse with avidity all the news emanating from the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments, have reflected on the staggering waste of life and property chargeable to industrial progress?

If the "Safety First" publications accomplished nothing else than the awakening of the public consciousness to a realization of the utter needlessness of a majority of all accidents, they will have justified their existence. But they do more than that.

A case in point is the "California Safety News," published by the Industrial Accident Commission of the State of California at 525 Market Street and distributed without charge to all who ask for it.

In the November issue, just off the press, is found a lot to interest those who preach and practice safety and vital information to the rest of us who should.

It contains the conclusion to "Lessons Learned from Forty Electrical Fatalities," informative articles on "Steam Engine Governors" and "Corrosion of Boiler Steel," the description of "A serious Accident Caused by a Falling Painters' Scaffold" and

a review of "Important Laws Governing Construction Work in California." There is an editorial on the consequences of "Careless Handling" of objects and a schedule giving the composition of the revisions committee of the Elevator Safety Orders. The column headed "Recent Fatalities in California" describes briefly how thirty-five workmen met with death in "line of duty."

Whoever reads this issue of the California Safety News will be amply repaid.

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OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

BACKED BY ORGANIZED LABOR.

The American Federation of Labor executive council made the following declarations on the armament conference, at its quarterly meeting, held in Washington:

"Resolved, That the magnificent proposal for the reduction and limitation of naval armament, laid before the International Conference on Limitation of Armament by the American delegation on behalf of the Government and the people of the United States, be indorsed in most emphatic terms and in relation thereto the following be adopted as expressive of our convictions upon the issues as they stand:

"The American delegation spoke for America in proposing the wholesale destruction of war ships.

"The American delegation spoke for America in proposing the absolute cessation of warship construction for a period of ten years.

"America is unitedly in favor of these proposals.

"America, we believe is willing and ready to place its full trust in the methods of democracy and in the efficiency and integrity of democracy.

"America, we trust, will continue on the inspiring course laid down at the outset by its delegation, for whom Secretary Hughes was the spokesman, and will, on every point, take the same lofty and advanced position, transcending, if possible, the note which was struck on that first memorable day.

"We record the position of America's workers, for whom we speak, as being in absolute accord with the utmost degree of disarmament, with the utmost effort to destroy the machinery of war and to make unnecessary and impossible the appetites, the jealousies, the rivalries and the intrigue that lead to war.

"And we trust that America will blaze the way even beyond consideration of the armaments of nations and the rivalries of nations; and will seek to bring them into some permanent accord which will be organic and definite, to the end that there may be made possible those necessary recurring adjustments and adjudications which are vital to permanent harmony between peoples and nations."

MEETS PREDICTED FATE.

The 1914 miners' strike in Southern Colorado was followed by a company "union," approved by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and hailed by President Welborn of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as industrial democracy. The company is a Rockefeller unit. Tons of valuable white paper were used to explain the new system that would end strikes. Hard-headed trade unionists were called cynics and joy killers when they predicted failure of the new "union" but their prophecy has been fulfilled. The company has reduced wages 30 per cent, in violation of an award by the Government's bituminous coal commission, and in violation of the State industrial law which provides that 30 days' notice must be given before wages are reduced or workers strike. The commission took no action against the company and the coal miners suspended work. The company "union" has been forgotten and martial law proclaimed, as in the days of Ludlow. The commission will appreciate information whereby it can jail these workers without being censured for not taking action against the company when it violated the law.

TO TEST LAW.

A suit to test the validity of an ordinance giving ex-service men preference in the filling of city positions was begun Thursday when Superior Judge Walter Perry Johnson, at the request of Paul McEvoy, ex-service man, issued an order directing the Civil Service Commissioners to appear and show cause why they should not be enjoined from consolidating two lists of ex-service and non-service applicants for city positions.

ORPHEUM.

Santos and Hayes have been scoring emphatic hits for a long time. They are two of the funniest women on the stage. Now they have blossomed forth in the Santos and Hayes Revue, described as a vaudeville prescription in three scenes. The Misses Santos and Hayes are assisted by Will Higgis, Bobbie Tremaine, Saul Marshall and a Broadway Beauty Cast. The revue is out of the "beaten path."

Profiteers are generally unpopular. Brown & O'Donnell are one exception to the rule. They profiteer in fun, but it is the reverse form of profiteering, for their audiences derive the benefit. Here is a pair of comedians who have patter down pat.

Marshall Montgomery is considered the world's best ventriloquist today. This seems like extravagant praise, but after having seen him with all the others, it will be seen that he accomplishes more novel features and sensational touches than all the others of his class combined. First of all he has a pleasing personality and the collar he wears does not completely cover his neck like some others.

"Green Goods," the sketch in which Arthur Stone and Marion Hayes are appearing, is described as a carnival episode. It tells in a broadly humorous way of the efforts of the small town cut-up who attempts to "kid" a carnival showwoman. Mr. Stone, as the "village wiseacre," gives a refreshing performance of a ruralite. Miss Hayes, as the experienced showwoman, gives a new character to the stage.

A song is whatever one makes it. Mattylee Lippard makes the songs she sings lyric and vocal jewels. To begin with she herself is attractive. She has excellent taste in her attire and displays some very pretty costumes which she wears to perfection.

Ben Beyer is on his sketch tour around the world. Beyer spends his life circumnavigating the globe. In his various travels he stops at every point that boasts of a theatre and exhibits his remarkable ability as a cyclist de luxe.

Galetti's Simians are the finest example of this sort of entertainment on the stage, and Mon. Galetti always has the knack of evolving some

new feature for his remarkable monkeys. This season he presents them in "A Day at the Races."

Kitty Doner, with Sister Rose and Brother Ted, in their entertaining "League of Song Steps," remain a second week.

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FREE HAND FOR BIG BIZ.

Big business has won its fight for repeal of the excess profits tax, and after this year the merry game of gouging will be clear velvet, without contributions to the treasury department.

For months the people have been told that this tax is a check on business initiative, and men who pose as leaders of the nation have joined in the confusing hubbub, ignoring the law, which provides a tax not on normal profits, or large profits, but on "excess profits." Section 312 of the law says:

"That the excess profits credit shall consist of a specific exemption of \$3000, plus an amount of credit equal to 8 per cent of the invested capital for the taxable year."

This means that after a business man pays salaries to himself and associate managers, wages to his employees, interest on his bonds, sets aside substantial sums for depreciation of plant, provides for a sinking fund to care for outstanding indebtedness, etc., he may then set aside \$3000 of his profits, and then an additional amount equal to 8 per cent of his invested capital.

Then and not till then are his profits subject to an 8 per cent tax under the excess profits tax.

Even under these conditions the capitalist can conceal large amounts through a ruling that he may inventory his plant at the present market price rather than the original cost.

The Treasury Department estimates that the excess profits for 1920 will amount to \$850,000,000, and that this year's tax will total about one-half of that amount.

These vast sums will be increased beyond computation in the coming days of prosperity, but no portion of them will assist in paying the nation's debts.

The repeal of this law will put an added war tax burden on the common people, who are being called upon to pay the staggering war debt, including an annual interest charge of \$1,000,000,000 on the Liberty and Victory bonds.

LEVY ASSESSMENT.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has levied an assessment of 50 cents per member per month for a period of twelve months, dating from the first of last month. The money raised through this assessment will be used to pay strike benefits long overdue, it is said.

Of the deaths among members of the locals affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers during the past two years, 32 per cent were the results of electrocutions, burns and other fatal accidents, according to a report issued by the officers of the organization.

WHITE IN PORTLAND.

Daniel J. White, representing the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance, arrived in Portland last Wednesday to spend a few days looking over conditions affecting the members of the local union. He will go from there to the Puget Sound country.

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"INCOMPETENT BOURBONS."

"Incompetent Bourbons" is the stinging epitaph applied to railroad managers by Rev. John A. Ryan in discussing the near-railroad strike in a social magazine. "Now that the strike is called off," he says, "it is in order to congratulate the officers of the unions on their moderation, their public spirit and their capacity for sacrifice. To the railway heads, no praise nor credit is due, for they showed themselves unyielding and as inconsiderate of the public as of their employees. They are flagrant types of incompetent Bourbons."

The clergyman called attention to the insistence of some newspapers that a strike against an order of the Railroad Labor Board is a violation of law. "A few of the papers positively answered in the affirmative, while others used language to suggest the same conclusion," he said. "This is wrong; for the Cummins-Esch act merely requires the two parties to submit a dispute to the Railroad Labor Board; it does not command them to accept the board's decision."

UPHOLD OPEN PRICE PLAN.

Federal District Judge Carpenter has refused the Government's request that the American Linseed Company and allied concerns be held violators of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The defendants are members of an "open" price association, which exchanges prices. The Government insisted that this association is a conspiracy to fix and enhance prices and check competition.

There was no proof that any member of the association was under obligation to uphold prices, said Judge Carpenter, who declared that it is a false theory to say that because there might be opportunity to fix prices it must be found that prices had been fixed.

The court's reasoning is of interest to trade unionists, who often find courts less inclined to demand specific information when they are issuing labor injunctions.

ONE MILLION A MONTH.

Receipts of the International Typographical Union for the month September 20 to October 20 totaled \$1,047,526.61. Of this vast amount \$883,057.47 was for the 44-hour-week assessment, \$54,345.80 for the mortuary fund and \$50,718.42 for the old-age assessment.

With more than a million a month pouring into the treasury of this union employers believe they can "get away" with their contract-breaking policy.

Two years ago these employers agreed with the union to install the 44-hour week on May 1, 1921. They have violated this agreement and their action is approved by every anti-unionist in the country, who lectures organized labor on the sacredness of contracts.

TAX OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

Tax Collector Edward F. Bryant has announced that the first installment of municipal and State taxes will become delinquent next Monday and that the tax collector's office will remain open evenings for the remainder of this week in order to accommodate those who are unable to pay their taxes during the daytime.

CASEY IN NORTH.

Michael Casey, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has been called to the Puget Sound district in the interest of that organization. He is at present in Seattle, but will visit other cities of the Northwest before returning to this city, where he expects to spend the holidays.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

KILLED BY SMOKING.

Edward Bubrey died at his home in Clayville, N. Y. He was an incessant smoker and was 105 years old at the time of his death.

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Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1921.

The attention of ex-service men and women is called to the fact that the time limit within which War Risk Insurance can be reinstated is drawing near. Government insurance must be reinstated by December 31, 1921. Under the Sweet Bill of August 9, 1921, every ex-service person is permitted to reinstate his lapsed insurance. If he has no disability, he can reinstate by completing the necessary application forms and by remitting two monthly premiums. All disabled men, having a service disability, may reinstate by complying with regulations. Forms and detailed information regarding reinstatement and conversion of war risk insurance may be had by inquiring at the local Red Cross Chapters, American Legion Posts, Sub-District Offices of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, or by writing directly to the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, 240 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, to the attention of the Insurance Section. To facilitate the payment of premiums, an insurance office has been opened in San Francisco, which will receive premiums from policyholders. Payments may be made in person or by mail at the above address.

Those who entertain a wee bit of sympathy for street-car companies in these days of low fares and other drawbacks to operation of public utilities, may derive a cup of comfort from the fact that the last session of the State Legislature amended section 498 of the Civil Code by exempting street-car companies in the future from having incorporated in their franchises the familiar and highly onerous conditions reading as follows: "To plank, pave or macadamize the entire length of the street, used by their track, between the rails and for two feet on each side thereof, and between the tracks, if there be more than one, and to keep the same constantly in repair, flush with the street, and with good crossings." We feel indeed bewildered at the dearth of publicity over this business. Is it possible that all the guardians of the public welfare were asleep at the switch, when this bill passed? And where were the taxpayers and other watchdogs when this neat little buck was passed to the taxpayers? For, remember, if the city buys the Market Street Railway system, it will not be the Municipal Railway, but the taxpayers that will be charged with the duty of defraying the expenses of paving between the rails and tracks, etc. A mere matter of bookkeeping, perhaps, but bookkeeping counts when the tax rates are fixed, as well as in the street-car business. Ask the manager of the Municipal Railway.

Gary—The Generous

On numerous occasions President E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, has indicated that he holds a very high opinion of himself. Those who have had the opportunity of studying him at close range are almost a unit in expressing the conviction that he is a very egotistical man, and because of this disposition, peculiarly fitted for the driving of slaves in the manner so common to the Steel Trust. We have heard many stories concerning the variety of ways Gary has of lauding himself, but a few days ago we received a communication from a man prominent in industrial affairs in California and known throughout the North American continent because of the splendid work he has done for many years in making industrial life safer and more worth while for those engaged in it. Among other things in the letter our correspondent said:

"Among the magazines that reach my desk is The Mixer. It is published by the employees of the Joliet Works of the Illinois Steel Company. In a recent issue I came across a full-page picture of President E. H. Gary. It was a fac-simile of a photograph bearing the following inscription:

"To Mr. John L. Doyle:

"After your continuous services for 50 years as an employee of the Illinois Steel Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, I send you my photograph. We are gratefully appreciative of your faithful and efficient assistance.

"E. H. GARY.

"9/6/21."

"Such a generous offering to a man on the completion of fifty years' service with a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation deserves more or less comment. I can imagine how happy Mr. Doyle was to receive such a testimonial. He will be able to put it in the bank and live happily for the rest of his life. I should imagine, from the references in The Mixer, that Mr. Doyle does not occupy a high-salaried position with the United States Steel Corporation, and that is why he was so splendidly remembered."

Surely the incident does "deserve more or less comment," but the comment must of necessity come from labor publications, because the great blazoners issued in the interest of capital, conducted by astute men who know that the spreading of this incident would serve to make Gary ridiculous in the eyes of the American people, will not comment upon it.

Gary himself, being blinded by his conceit, could not be expected to see the absurdity of the thing, but just why he should entertain the idea that one of his overworked and underpaid slaves in a steel mill would feel honored by possessing an autographed picture of the president of the United States Steel Corporation is an enigma to us. Of the two, it seems to us, Doyle is the more remarkable. A man who possessed the stamina to stand up under fifty years of the hardships of the steel mills of this corporation must have had a wonderful supply of endurance to begin with, and an autographed picture of such a man would, of course, be treasured by anyone. But what can a man like Doyle find in a picture of Gary to cause him to be proud in the possession of it?

It must have been some such creature as Gary that prompted Robert Burns to pen:

"The rank is but the guinea stamp
The man's the gowd for a' that!"

At any rate Doyle doubtless has what has been denied to Gary, the consoling consciousness that he is a man, while the latter, as a result of his crude affectation, must suffer, in his rational hours, a remorse unknown to the former.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Until the industrial world has rid itself of arrogant, autocratic employers there is little hope that strikes and lockouts can be avoided. In the beginning the employers were responsible for strikes. They refused to concede that the workers had any right to participate in the fixing of wages and working conditions. There are still some employers of that type in the world, and strikes furnish the only means of effectively dealing with them. To reason with them is impossible. Where reason fails force is always necessary in the interest of justice. We are approaching a time, however, when the square deal and common sense will be more widely used in adjusting differences between employers and employees, and in bringing about this condition of affairs the power of organized labor has played a conspicuous part. Had labor never been able to enforce its demands there would have been no effort on the part of employers generally to pay any heed whatever to the workers.

The patriotic and wholehearted support the American people are giving the work of the International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments now in session in Washington is an encouraging sign of future world peace and amity. The initial proposal of the American delegation, presented by Secretary of State Hughes, has met the approval of all classes of citizens, and has in turn created the new hope that this first step will eventuate in a complete program that will meet with equal favor. The conference meets under the most favorable auspices; public sentiment the world over is crystallized in favor of the main purpose of the conference, both from an economic and an altruistic point of view; there are, however, some notes of discord, yet nowhere is there discernible any desire or attempt to interfere or impede the work of the conference for political advantage—in fact, a total absence of the spirit of opposition and division which has manifested itself in various ways on other great occasions since the war. On the contrary, there is a united hope for the full fruition of the work of the conference. Though it is not advisable for the people to grow so optimistic as to slacken in the interest they manifest.

The West Virginia mine owners, through a bureau organized for that purpose, are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in the spreading of propaganda calculated to deceive the American people as to the facts concerning conditions in the mining regions of that State. Just now they are trying to make it appear that it is not possible for the companies to allow the mine workers to own the homes in which they live, and that employees are much better off renting from the employers. That sort of stuff has been peddled so long, however, that the great mass of the people are not inclined to pay much attention to it. The day is not far distant when this evil will go the way of the scheme which formerly was universal of compelling the mine workers to buy their powder and all other supplies from company stores. The United Mine Workers of America is now a very powerful organization and a progressive one, so that it is certain to sooner or later abolish all of these vicious systems. The workers have the will and they will find the way, just as they have in other instances. And in this work they will have the wholehearted support of all those who pay any attention to industrial conditions and who are moved by a spirit of justice.

WIT AT RANDOM

Doc—You cough easier this morning.
Very Patient—I ought to, I've been practising all night.—Virginia Reel.

Juliet—What's in a name?
Romeo—Well, if you take mine you might get a good home out of it.—Gaboon.

"Beg pardon, sir, but could you tell me if there is a man living in this hotel with one eye named John Hardly?"

"Maybe I could help you out. Do you know the name of his other eye?"—Black and Blue Jay.

The Chinaman could speak but little English, and the Englishman could speak no Chinese; nevertheless, the dinner went off agreeably.

There was one dish that pleased the Englishman. It was a rich stew of onions, pork, mushrooms, and a dark, tender, well-flavored meat that tasted like duck.

The Englishman ate heartily of this stew. Then he closed his eyes, lifted his hands and shook his head with an air of ecstacy.

After this compliment to the dish, he said interrogatively: "Quack, quack?"

"No, no," said the Chinaman. "Bow-wow."—The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).

A negro was receiving bricks at the top of a ten-story building where some repair work was going on. Another negro on the ground was loading the brick on the carrier. The negro above accidentally dropped a brick, hitting the one on the ground squarely on the head.

He was very indignant and yelled to the one above:

"Be a little moah careful up thar, nigger. That brick hit me and made me bite mah tongue."

"Rastus," said the judge sternly, "you're plain no-account and shiftless, and for this fight I'm going to send you away for a year at hard labor."

"Please, Judge," interrupted Mrs. Rastus from the rear of the court room, "will yo' Honah jes' kinder split dat sentence? Don't send him away from home, but let dat hard labor stand."—The American Legion Weekly.

The gob was on shore leave and happy because he had found a girl as affectionate as he. His joy was dimmed, however, for a bluecoat had forbidden spooning in the park, and his girl had tabooed it in the streets. But life took a new turn when he saw a man kiss his wife farewell in front of the Pennsylvania Station, New York. He rushed his girl toward a crowd hurrying toward the Philadelphia Express, and bade her a fond farewell. When the crowd thinned, they joined a throng for Washington, and repeated the act. They repeated it again before the Chicago train.

This was too much for a colored porter who had been watching. He stepped up to the gob. "Boss," he said, "why don't you go downstairs and try the Long Island Station? Dem local trains am a-leaving mo' all de time!"—Everybody's.

Wife (to unexpected dinner guest)—You'll have to take pot luck, Mr. Jones.

Jones—Fine! Your husband just remarked on the way over that he doubted whether you'd allow us to have a little game.

"What did Uncle William say when you gave him the brandied cherries we sent to cheer his convalescence?"

"He said he was afraid he was not strong enough to eat the fruit, but he appreciated the spirit in which it was sent."—St. Louis Star.

MISCELLANEOUS

STAND THE GAFF.
By Herbert Kaufman.

The iron must enter your soul, my lad—
Stand the gaff;
The hour will come when your ears will smart,
When your cheeks will burn and the tears will
start—

Let 'em laugh;
For the testing of manhood's a cruel thing
And the lash of suspicion is heavy with sting
And slander and gossip are waiting to fling
Their mud at the beat of ambition's strong wing.
Injustice has always stood ready with lies;
She's ahead on the heights, and expecting your
rise;

You must pay for your progress, for there's no
success
Where the wolf-pack of envy does not yelp and
press,
You must pay for your courage. You can't dare
the stars
And escape without anguish, and bruises and
scars.

The cheat and the coward are trailing your track,
The sneak lurks behind you to stab in the back.
Keep honor, no matter how heavy the cost;
Keep honor, then nothing that counts can be lost.
When choice lies before you to be or seem right,
Then to H— with appearances; Stand Up and
Fight.

Sky-shooters and bubble-blowers, who talk "one big union," and want workers thrown into a jumbled mass, will hardly capitalize a recent vote on this question by food-producing unions in Germany. The unions are the bakery workers, butchers and the brewery-milling workers, having a combined membership of 173,000. But 69,017 was interested enough to vote on a plan that trade unionists in the United States and Canada are told will save the world. Charles F. Hohmann, editor of the Bakers' Journal, reprints figures on this election, which was held throughout Germany on October 9. The vote shows, he says, that "it has not come true what the advocates of amalgamation have always contended, that the masses would be strongly in favor of it." He says that the lack of interest among workers in his own craft "was simply phenomenal." "In one district, where 'great enthusiasm' was being artificially created, about one-fifth of the membership participated," although every effort was made by the one big union advocates to get out the vote. As indicative of lack of interest, Editor Hohmann quotes from the official newspaper of the Bakery Workers' Union before the election: "It has been apparent that in connection with no other question has there been such a lack of interest as there has been shown for the proposed formation of an industrial organization. Nowhere was there to be found any enthusiasm or love for the new form of organization. Only a few of our members are its convinced supporters, and the great mass seems to be absolutely indifferent to the question." Editor Hohmann intimates that flamboyant convention declarations do not necessarily express the sentiments of a union's membership. He shows that since 1908 the German bakery workers have unanimously declared in conventions on four different occasions for the industrial form of organization. "The result of the recent referendum seems to indicate, however, that but a small part of the membership favors the same," he says.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Members of the apprentice committee of San Francisco Typographical Union will please take notice of the change in date for the regular meetings of that body. Hereafter the committee will assemble on the first Tuesday night of each month instead of the first Monday night, as heretofore. The hour of convening—7 o'clock—will remain the same. The change is made to avoid conflict with the monthly meetings of the San Francisco Bay Club of Printing House Craftsmen, in which some of the committeemen and a number of apprentices are interested. Remember, the next meeting of the apprentice committee will be held Tuesday, December 6, at 7 o'clock p. m., in the offices of the union.

It is with sorrow that the death of Albert Lertora, a member of Typographical Union, who, at the time he was stricken with a fatal illness was attached to the La Voce del Popolo chapel, is announced. Mr. Lertora passed away in this city at 1:10 o'clock last Wednesday morning. Besides his widow, Rosie Lertora, decedent is mourned by relatives living in San Francisco, Healdsburg, and Genoa, Italy. He was a member of the union's scale committee last year, representing the printers employed on the foreign language papers. Mr. Lertora was a native of Italy, aged 48 years. The sympathy of the union is extended to his widow and other bereaved relatives.

Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226 has received permission from the executive council of the International Typographical Union to refuse to accept traveling cards for the period of ninety days. This drastic action was forced on Vancouver Union owing to the conditions of trade there following the inauguration of the forty-four-hour week strike. No. 226 has fifty to sixty members on the strike roll, and work in Vancouver is reported to be very slack. Traveling typos are requested not to include Vancouver in their itinerary.

D. E. Coleman, William Groom, Joseph Holland, George Branch and J. E. Perren, all members of the Chronicle chapel, are on the sick list this week.

A radiogram has been received by the officers of No. 21 from President Kirk of Honolulu No. 37, stating that there is forty-four-hour trouble in the island capital and requesting all union printers to steer clear of that port. The request and warning undoubtedly will be heeded.

A. J. Hauser and H. W. Ryder, former members of the Chronicle chapel, have taken over the Berkeley Times and the machine and job plant which is operated in conjunction with it. As both gentlemen are experienced newspapermen and good all around printers, nothing but success can be expected to attend their venture. At least, that is the wish of the vast number of friends they have in the printing fraternity.

A pleasing feature of the entertainment and dance given by the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council last Saturday night in the main auditorium of the Labor Temple was the film showing the purpose and operation of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The picture "went over big" and received a magnificent "hand" at the conclusion of its presentation. Stereopticon slides of the home and its environs were also shown. These, too, were greatly enjoyed by the large crowd in attendance at the ball and entertainment. Other numbers on the program were vocal selections by Miss Vivian Lively, Miss Myrtle Stevens and the Feist Trio. The Garment Workers' Union was awarded a beautiful silver loving cup for being the best represented union at the entertainment. The music was furnished by Hines' orchestra. The committee which made arrangements for the affair was composed of B. A. Brundage, G. P. M. Brundage,

John Coakley, F. E. Lively, W. H. Lane and G. L. Howard, who have revived interest in the work of the Label Section, and who were given a vote of thanks for the manner in which the entertainment was conducted.

Jerry Wyant, machinist-operator at Baker-Hamilton's, has vacated Lane Hospital, where he was confined five weeks following a surgical operation. He has retired to a ranch near Roseburg, Ore., where he expects to remain with relatives until his health is fully recovered.

Speakers and the subjects of their talks scheduled for the next monthly meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen, which will be held Monday, December 5, are: "Employers," F. H. Abbott, Jr., of the Abbott-Brady Corporation; "Vocational Training," J. W. Davidson, Oakland Vocational High School; "Typothetae," W. H. Barry, past president California Typothetae; "Typographical Union," L. Michelson, secretary San Francisco Typographical Union; "Pressmen," "Ted" Lynn, Keystone Press; "Bookbinders," T. J. O'Leary, of the T. J. Cardoza Company. Following the discussion a permanent apprentice committee will be formed, to prepare a survey and draft a plan for co-ordinating the efforts of those interested. Some of the pertinent queries contained in the announcement of the meeting are: "Where will we get the apprentices who will be the craftsmen of tomorrow?" "How will we train them?" "Upon whom shall the responsibility of their training rest?" The meeting will be held in San Joaquin Hall, fourth floor of Native Sons' Building, 414 Mason street, and will be called to order promptly at 7:45 o'clock.

Report has reached San Francisco that Rodney K. Payne, a former member of No. 21, was married in Portland, Oregon, November 25, to Mrs. Mary Gannon of that city, an old friend of the Payne family. Detailed information of the event is lacking. Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, from all your San Francisco friends and acquaintances!

Frank J. Vaughn of the News chapel has returned from Reno, where he spent three weeks with his mother, who was seriously ill, but is now somewhat improved.

The Daily Colonist, Victoria, B. C., contained the following account of a distressing automobile accident in that city last Saturday:

"Mrs. C. More, resident at 949 Fisguard street, was knocked down and killed Saturday night by a motor car driven by Miss Rebecca Ann Corbett of the Victorian Order of Nurses, 1145 Rockland avenue.

Miss Corbett states that she was proceeding south at a speed of not more than ten miles an hour along Quadra street at 5:30, and that, as she reached the corner of Fisguard street, with the rain coming down heavily, she found that what appeared to be the shining roadway ahead was in reality an umbrella carried by Mrs. More, who was dressed in black. Before Miss Corbett could stop the car it had knocked Mrs. More down and the front wheels had passed over her. The victim of the accident never recovered consciousness. She was carried into the Thomson Funeral Home close by, and there passed away. Dr. Sinclair was called and declared life extinct. An inquest will be held on Monday.

Witnesses of the accident were Mrs. James Hastie and Miss Belle Hastie, 1235 Fairfield Road, and Mr. Jack Leask, 1051 Princess avenue.

The late Mrs. More was the wife of Mr. Charles More, an employee of F. R. Stewart & Co. The deceased leaves three sons, Malcolm, the pianist at the Royal Victoria Theatre; William, a moving picture operator here, and a third son in San Francisco. She also leaves one daughter, Mrs. Frank Dawson, North Park street."

The San Francisco son referred to is Charles More, a member of No. 21, and a linotype oper-

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Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-
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FOR
ROBUST HEALTH

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

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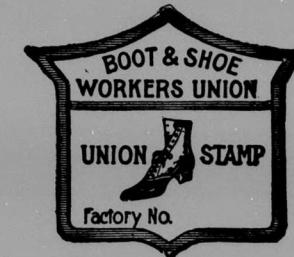
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AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

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OUR STAMP INSURES:

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Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

ator in the employ of Walter N. Brunt, 766 Mission street. The sympathy of the entire membership of No. 21 is extended to Mr. More in his sad bereavement.

NEW COMMITTEES OF SUPERVISORS.

New committees of the Board of Supervisors will be recommended to the board at an early date by a special committee that has been appointed by Chairman Richard J. Welch, who was recently named to make the selection from the list of hold-over and supervisors-elect. Supervisor J. Emmet Hayden was named chairman.

The committee includes nine members. They are besides Hayden: Supervisors Welch, Schmitz, McLeran and McSheehy and Supervisors-elect Margaret Mary Morgan, John A. McGregor, Angelo J. Rossi and Frank Robb.

The important task of the committee is to name the personnel of the finance committee. It is generally believed in city hall circles that Ralph McLeran will be retained in his present status as chairman of the finance committee, although it is thought possible that Supervisor McSheehy may endeavor to wrest the post from him. The committee will also recommend rules of procedure for the board.

BERLIN STRIKES.

Unfortunate Berliners who have just emerged from the taxi-drivers', waiters' and newspaper strikes, which followed one another in quick succession, were Thursday plunged into darkness and robbed of street cars by a strike of the clerks and workers at the city power plant.

All street cars suddenly stopped in the streets and passengers were forced to walk the rest of the way. Thursday night it was pitch dark on the thoroughfares, the crowds hurrying homeward on foot by the dim light of passing automobiles, which were fighting with a fog that had been hanging over the city all day.

The strike, however, does not find unprepared the Berliner, they having obtained a certain experience in handling such cases from previous occasions. Candles, oil lamps and other emergency illumination once more were called upon to light the dark homes. The real sufferers are the theatres and restaurants.

Little Bess—Daddy, I've been playing I was mamma.

Father—Is that so? What did you do, dear?

Little Bess—I bought you a nice present and had it charged to you.—Boston Transcript.

Acceptable Christmas Gifts for the Man will be found in our Tobacco Department, where the largest selections and prices prevail.

"93" Cigar Cuttings, 8 oz. pkge....	35c
Harp Plug Cut, 10c package.....	8c
Bagley's Red Belt, 10c tin.....	7c
Relu Cigarettes, 20 in package....	16c
Gold Shore Plug Cut, 16c pkgs 2 for	25c
Old Colony, 17c tins; 2 for.....	25c
Don Luis Clubs, box of 50, \$2.95 4 for	25c
Don Luis Fairmount, 50 in box, \$4.95; each	11c
Pippins, Londres, each.....	7c

WEINSTEIN COMPANY

1041, 1045 Market Street
San Francisco, Calif.

NEW LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations. Representatives: Will J. French, chairman, 525 Market street, San Francisco; Simon J. Lubin, 400 K street, Sacramento; Walter G. Mathewson, 948 Market street, San Francisco; Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, secretary, Flood Building, San Francisco.

Personnel of Divisions Comprising the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations.

Industrial Accident Commission: Will J. French, chairman, 525 Market street, San Francisco; A. J. Pillsbury, commissioner, 525 Market street, San Francisco; A. H. Naftzger, commissioner, 911 Pacific Finance Building, Los Angeles.

Commission of Immigration and Housing: Simon J. Lubin, president, 400 K street, Sacramento; Most Rev. E. J. Hanna, D.D., vice-president, 1100 Franklin street, San Francisco; Mrs. Frank A. Gibson, commissioner, 2301 Scarf street, Los Angeles; Dr. J. H. McBride, commissioner, 489 Bellefontaine street, Pasadena; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, 525 Market street, San Francisco; R. W. Kearney, assistant executive officer, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

Industrial Welfare Commission: A. B. C. Dohrmann, chairman, Geary and Stockton streets, San Francisco; Walter G. Mathewson, commissioner, 948 Market street, San Francisco; Henry W. Louis, commissioner, c/o Brownstein-Louis Company, 716 South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles; Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, executive officer, Flood Building, San Francisco.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: Walter G. Mathewson, commissioner, 948 Market street, San Francisco.

HOBOES INCREASING.

The number of hoboes this year is greater than during any previous period in the history of the Southern Pacific Company, Dan O'Connell, chief special agent for the railroad, said in announcing that 20,634 trespassers were put off the company's property in the month of October.

"A younger generation of hoboes has arisen, not so wise to the ways of hoboing, with the result that many more lives are lost than formerly," he said. "The old-timers with their blanket rolls are disappearing, and most of those beating their way on trains are under 30 years of age, many in their early twenties."

CONTAINER LAW UP TO COURT.

The constitutionality of the State law requiring strawberries to be packed only in pint containers, while permitting both pint and half-pint containers for other berries, was brought before the State Supreme Court Wednesday by Frank Fujii, Japanese berry grower of Sunnyvale, who petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus following his arrest by the San Francisco police for violation of the law. Although the bail was only \$10, Fujii spent the night in jail, saying he wanted to make a test case on behalf of the berry growers of California.

PROPOSED CAR SYSTEM EXTENSION.

After hearing arguments from residents in the districts to be affected by the proposed extension of the Municipal Railway into the Sunset district, the public utilities committee of the Board of Supervisors continued the matter for further consideration before making a recommendation as to the route. The route that is being urged would run from Market street over Duboce avenue, through a tunnel under Buena Vista park to the vicinity of the Affiliated Colleges and thence to the ocean over Judah street.

TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

Congressman John I. Nolan and family, who have been visiting in San Francisco since last August, will leave for Washington tomorrow.

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Union Made Hats and Caps
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CANDY FOR CHRISTMAS

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M. ZEISS

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We Deliver Sixteenth St., at Guerrero

KEYSTONE CREAMERY

HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
TRY US!

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Near 18th Street

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SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust
Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 25, 1921.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Bakers No. 24 for John Mandero. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Walter F. Brown, secretary of the Joint Committee on the reorganization of Government Departments, with reference to the Department of Labor. From the Mayor's office, acknowledging receipt of resolutions with reference to the Taraval extension of the Municipal Railroad. From Senators Johnson and Shortridge, relative to the discontinuance of the Monthly Labor Review. From Congressmen Kahn and Nolan, with reference to the Naval Base and the Monthly Labor Review. Minutes of the Waterfront Workers' Federation.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From International Union of Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, stating that the La Crosse Refining Company of La Crosse, Wisconsin, has signed an agreement with their organization.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of resolutions submitted by Delegate M. J. McGuire, with reference to contracts entered into by the city with firms having goods, materials and supplies manufactured outside of San Francisco, committee recommended that a committee of three be appointed to make an investigation, to the end that grievances in the said respects be corrected, said committee to report back to the Executive Committee. Committee—The President, Secretary, and Delegate Granfield. In the matter of the Paste Makers' Union and its controversy with the Italian American Paste Company, the matter was referred to the Secretary, for the purpose of bringing both sides together to adjust their differences by means of a conference. Report concurred in.

Label Section—Thanked all those who have purchased tickets for the ball; requested all delegates and friends to attend and make same a success.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Order of Business—A lecture was given by Mr. Baldwin M. Woods, Professor of Aerodynamics, University of California; same was illustrated by stereopticon views of various models of airplanes, pertaining to the history of the subject. The lecture was very much appreciated by the audience.

Receipts—\$157.50. Expenses—\$218.00.

Council adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The International Laundry Workers' Union now has ninety-eight local unions with a total membership of more than 7000. The San Francisco Local is the largest affiliated with the International Union. No local union has had to accept a reduction in wages.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor. Sixth & Market Agents CARHARTT OVERALLS

SAILORS' UNION OF THE PACIFIC.

Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal., Nov 21, 1921. Regular weekly meeting came to order at 7:00 p. m., Joseph Faltus presiding. Secretary reported shipping dull. Full Shipwreck Benefit was awarded to the members of the crew of the schooner "Carrier Dove," wrecked near the Island of Molokai, Hawaii, November 2, 1921.

The following members were expelled in accordance with the laws of the Sailors' Union: John Anderson, H. L. Baggs, Paul Belinsky, J. Chaffey, M. Drenkhahn, W. Grundell, R. Guthrie, O. A. Holm, J. B. Johannessen, S. H. Klintenberg, F. I. McCudden, A. E. Parker, Chris. Pettersen, P. W. Prusch, Gus. Trykin, Manuel Villarino, A. C. Wamser, and Arthur C. Ward.

In the cases of H. C. Hughes, No. 3016, and A. H. Andreassen, No. 2546, it was decided that their resignations would be accepted with a proviso that they shall never be re-admitted again.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, It has become known that membership books in the East and elsewhere have been illegally stamped; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no transfers be made until it has been properly ascertained that the book of the possessor thereof is right; and, be it further

Resolved, That any books offered for transfer be taken up and sent to the Atlantic or the Great Lakes, as the case may be, for verification.

Whereas, Threats have been uttered against this building; and

Whereas, All kinds of men are coming into our reading room during the day; therefore, be it

Resolved, That none except members in good standing, or such as are given permission by the Secretary, be permitted in the reading room, under penalty of being prosecuted for trespassing; and further

Resolved, That placards be posted at the head of the stairs, in the reading room and the office, warning all who are prohibited from the use of the reading room to keep out.

ANDREW FURUSETH, R. INGWARDSEN, Secretary. Acting Secretary.

Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay Street. Phone Kearny 2228.

NEGOTIATE AGREEMENT.

An agreement has been negotiated with the Pullman Company and the System Federation of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, whereby the employees in the operating department of the Pullman Company, some 10,000 in number, secure the eight-hour day, the six-day week, with time and one-half for all overtime, Sundays and holidays. This agreement was negotiated by the labor organizations without any assistance from the United States Railroad Labor Board.

FOOD PRICES HOLD.

Average food prices in 51 important cities were practically the same in October as in September, reports the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Throughout the entire country these prices decreased but three-tenths of 1 per cent, or about one-third of a cent on every dollar expended for food.

Of the 43 food articles on which monthly prices are secured, 28 reported price decreases and 15 articles advanced in price, with no change reported in corn flakes, cream of wheat, canned corn, coffee.

Phone Valencia 4745

J. Rutishauser

Exposition Auto Supply Co.

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3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street



MATINEES DAILY 25¢ & 50¢

Except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays

EVERY NIGHT
GOOD
500 RESERVED SEATS 25¢
ALWAYS A GREAT SHOW

Herman's Hats

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The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1921

Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$71,383,431.14
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,792,431.14
Capital Actually Paid Up	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,591,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,157.85

At the Clock That Chimes. Store open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays included.

Sorensen Co.

SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS

for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco
All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed.

Gifts That Last, by the Thousand



FAKE TREATMENTS EXPOSED.

Last year a firm of quacks was hunted down and made harmless largely through the efforts of an organization which makes it its function to guard the health of the general public. Through the vigilance of the National Tuberculosis Association, the activities of the Thompson Treatment Company, San Antonio, Texas, distributors of a so-called "sure cure" for tuberculosis were brought to the attention of the Federal authorities of that city, and, as a result, seven officers of the company were placed under indictment on the charge of using the United States mails in a scheme to defraud the public.

Following an investigation directed by Assistant U. S. District Attorney Leo Brewer, and Post-office Inspector W. M. Renken of San Antonio, evidence was produced showing that thousands of tuberculosis victims had for the past year been duped into buying the fake treatment in the hope that they would be rapidly and permanently cured of their disease.

The treatment consisted of a simple stove-like machine which was furnished the patient and in which "medicated" wood-chips were burned to produce vapor. This vapor, it was claimed, would accomplish a cure even in far advanced cases, in from two to six months. The machines were rented to patients at from \$25 to \$600 per month according to their financial rating. The glowing literature distributed by the company bore dozens of testimonials from these patients. In the course of the investigation, however, it was brought out that practically all of the people have since died of consumption. In addition to distributing printed advertising matter with which to lure patients, it is said that the company upon opening a new office, always made a point of securing at least one physician in the town to indorse the "cure." These men were either paid salaries or received commissions in relation to the number of patients who used the treatment recommended by them.

As is generally known, the only authentic cure for tuberculosis now known is the fresh air treatment which is often a long drawn-out procedure, requiring all the patience and optimism which a patient can muster. This is one reason why consumptives are prone to become discouraged and despondent, and men and women, particularly of the poorer classes, who are eager to relieve their families of worry and expense, grasp only too hopefully at any new remedy that is offered them.

In the course of the sixteen years of the National Tuberculosis Association's work, it has investigated hundreds of consumptive cures, and exposed the fact that from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 is wasted yearly by victims of consumption in fake cures.

The fourteenth annual sale of Christmas Seals which the association will conduct this year in December, offers an excellent opportunity to support the work of protecting the health of poor and easily misled tuberculosis sufferers.

COMMUNISTS AID BOSSSES.

Boston Typographical Union is circulating an answer to the local typothetae, which has printed an attack on officers of the Boston Typographical Union and the International Typographical Union.

The article circulated by the typothetae is reprinted from the Workers' Challenge, organ of the communist party, and attacks the union executives because they insisted on contract observance in this city.

In its reply the local union says: "Such propaganda on the part of the typothetae is significant. Have their leaders joined hands with 'Big Bill' Haywood and the Moscow International?"

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

RAILROAD RATES AND SALARIES.

At a time when the question of railroad rates and wages has been brought to the attention of the people by a discussion of the Railroad Funding bill, and by the recent threatened strike of employees, Representative Parks (Ark.), has made some illuminating remarks and presented some interesting and valuable statistics on the subject.

He asserts that when the peak of high prices was passed and every business was charging off its losses and endeavoring to begin anew, the railroads were the only concerns that refused to take their losses along with the rest of us. As a contributory cause of unemployment he cites that the lumber industry in his State, giving employment to thousands, has been almost destroyed on account of freight rates; that it cost as much to ship a carload of lumber as it does to manufacture the lumber and get it ready for shipment.

He gave the following instances of shipments of fruit:

A carload of cantaloupes shipped to Pittsburgh sold for \$586.20; freight, \$361.15; after deducting drayage, commission, crating, etc., the grower received \$38.17.

On a carload shipped to Chicago, which sold for \$417.60, the freight, commission, etc., was \$371.86, leaving \$45.74 for the grower. He cited other cases in which express rates were as proportionately exorbitant as the freight rates.

After referring to the recent reduction in wages of railway employees of 12 per cent last July, he quoted the Labor Board as stating that the average day's wages of all classes of railway employees was \$4.54. In contrast to this, he gave a list of salaries of railway officials, first calling attention to the fact that President Harding received \$75,000 a year as the head of a great Nation, and seemed satisfied with his pay and his place. The following are extracts from the list:

J. N. Dickinson, Receiver, C. R. I. and P. Railway, \$120,732.90.

R. S. Lovett, Chairman, Ex-Com. U. P. Railway, \$104,104.16.

J. Kruttschnitt, Chairman, Ex-Com. S. P. Railway, \$88,860.00.

A. H. Smith, Pres. New York Central Railway, \$78,360.00.

F. D. Underwood, President Erie Railway, \$77,950.00.

Walker D. Hines, Chairman, A. T. and S. F. Railway, \$77,210.00.

E. P. Ripley, President A. T. and S. F. Railway, \$75,400.00.

William H. Trusdale, President D. L. and W. Railway, \$75,399.88.

Hale Holden, President C. B. and Q. Railway, \$65,000.00.

A. J. Earling, President C. M. and S. P. Railway, \$75,319.00.

Samuel S. Rae, President Pennsylvania Railway, \$75,460.00.

In addition to this, Representative Parks cites a long list of other salaries in the \$60,000, \$50,000, \$40,000, \$30,000 and \$20,000 classes.

The relation of these salaries and of freight rates to the question of taxation, cost of living and to the great problem of unemployment is obvious.

Representative Parks declares that the reduction in pay of railway employees should begin with the highly paid officials and not with the mechanics and day laborers.

UPHOLSTERERS LOCKED OUT.

Organized upholsterers have been locked out by the Washington Parlor Furniture Company of Tacoma because they refused to work with non-unionists. The strikers recently accepted two wage cuts in their desire to keep the plant in operation. The present scale is \$1 an hour, less than San Francisco and Seattle, but this does not satisfy the bosses.

Phone Valencia 6238

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For Home Beverage Supplies

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WALTER N. BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

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NEAR FOURTH
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"EASY TO PAY THE STERLING WAY"

Everything for the Home

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FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & Saxe
1049 MARKET STREET

Free Delivery in Bay District

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259 to 273 POST STREET
Near Stockton Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Furniture—Rugs—Ranges A Store For All the People

With a Friendly, Helpful Interest in Your Particular Home Furnishing Problem. Ask the Salesman About Friedman's Special Monthly Buying Terms.

Your Credit is Good
Pay As You Earn

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

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UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality

First in Style

STORES

1126 Market

2640 Mission

605 Kearny

26 Third

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HOT WATER AT THE SCRATCH OF A MATCH

GAS WATER HEATERS DO THE WORK

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

San Francisco District

445 SUTTER STREET

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Griddle No. 2, 10 Market St.
Grover's Restaurant, 121 California.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
White Lunch Establishments.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

MINERS' WORK NOT PLEASING.

In welcoming a district convention of miners to Des Moines, Mayor Barton's speech differed from the usual effort of this kind.

"Your duties as miners," he said, "have always appealed to me as being one I might say of work that is unpleasant. I have been down in the mine, and I will say that I have never cared for work such as you are compelled to do. I doubt if the people who work on top appreciate what you are up against.

"Another thing, I do not believe the people as a rule appreciate, and that is what you are up against with your employer. It appears to me you are kept at work just a part of the time and that if you are only going to be permitted to work a part of the time of course you must have sufficient wages to keep you going. It seems to me a man working half time must have double wages or as much as though he were putting in his entire time."

AMERICAN SHIPS IDLE.

Only 40 per cent of our exports during September were carried in American ships, said Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a speech before naval architects.

"For a nation with 10,000,000 tons of shipping idle, this is not a record to be proud of," said the speaker, who made no mention of recent exposures which show American railroads have entered into iron-bound contracts with foreign-owned shipping companies to furnish them freight.

In reviewing the small amount of tonnage carried by American ships, Mr. Lasker said the Shipping Board is not discouraged by existing conditions. The former advertising man failed, however, to comment on the state of mind of the people who are called upon to furnish almost unlimited funds to the Shipping Board.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

HOW ROADS ARE WRECKED.

Just when the nation's railroads are pleading for lower wages, that these properties may be stabilized, along come stockholders of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad with a suit in the federal court against directors who are charged with looting the road and robbing the stockholders. The suit reveals the usual sordid story of respectable second-story men, operating through interlocking directorates, but all directed by a small group in control of the Missouri Pacific, or "Gould system." One unit of this system is the Western Pacific, whose bonds are guaranteed by the Denver & Rio Grande. It is charged that these interlocking directors permitted interest on the Western Pacific to go by default, although the Denver & Rio Grande had ample funds to pay the interest. The directors then permitted the Western Pacific to be sold so quietly that the stockholders did not wake up until property valued at millions of dollars was given away—to the directors. Coal lands of untold value were also included in the deal. First mortgage bonds were sold for a song and \$55,000,000 in second mortgages and notes were wiped out.

BUSINESS MAN WAKES UP.

At least one business man in Cleveland is awake to the purposes of anti-union employers. Writing in the Cleveland Press, he says:

"All this effort to force the 'open' shop into all lines of industry does not appeal to me now as it did in the beginning. We were swayed by flowery talk. I see the fallacy of such a plan now. Low wages will not adjust. The most prosperous period of my business life was when men were paid good wages. Every merchant must depend upon the patronage of the wage earners, whether employed in factory, office or store. If wages are forced down by the 'American plan' association to such an extent that the workers scarcely have enough with which to buy the actual necessities of life, how can the merchant ever hope to enjoy a prosperous business?"



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TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS.

Canada: Alberta—In order to relieve the condition of the farmers in this province, due to the severe drouth, the public works department has ordered twenty road undertakings with a view to giving each farmer work to the amount of \$100.

Chile: Antofagasta—Strikes—High Wages—“Redondilla” system is the fundamant of a lock-out among dock workers, employers refusing to accept the indiscriminate turn of laborers that the system exacts. It is interesting to note that the wages of day laborers here have averaged \$22.18 per day; while those of stevedores averaged \$42.64 per day during the past ten months.

Punta Arenas:—A general strike prevails here and this district is entirely isolated from civilization. Punta Arenas has long been an asylum for migrant outcasts, often criminal in disposition, and this element controls the situation.

Talcahuano:—While the I. W. W., which organization has been conducting a strike of port workers here for three months, signified willingness to terminate it, the employers refused to re-open work under normal conditions until the “Redondilla” system was abolished. The “Redondilla” means the enrolling of workers by the Captain of the Port, and each employee takes his turn when jobs are open, leaving employers no initiative in selecting labor. The latter declare that pilfering, laziness and incompetency result.

England: Bradford—An agreement made through the National Wool and Textile Council that the hours of “protected workers” (females and males under 18) should be only 48 each week under ordinary conditions, and overtime privilege granted only by the approval of the Council, is a subject of controversy. Textile plants contending for overtime, while the workers hold that the number of unemployed would be reduced if overtime work should be distributed among the involuntary idle.

London: Unemployment—While official figures on unemployment indicate a decrease of 1,380,000 since the climatic number of June 30, the outlook for the coming winter is not encouraging. In the meantime, processions of the unemployed are frequent in London, but it is said that these are largely dominated by foreigners of communist proclivities.

Women Workers:—By order of the Minister of Labor, the minimum wage of female workers on metal wares (stampers, Japanners, braziers, lacquerers, etc.), is reduced from 8 to 10 per cent, with a variant scale based on length of service. The same reduction prevails in wages of workers in carbonated waters.

Shipyard Wages:—The Board of Arbitration having under consideration reduction of war wages in the shipbuilding industry, submitted findings that riveters, which class had received a 45 per cent increase during the war, should have this reduced 35 per cent in three installments of 12½, 10, and 12½, all to be concluded by February, 1922. The same applies in proportion and time limit to lieuworkers, caulkers, platers, ironsmiths, drillers and boilermakers.

Egypt: Machine-made Cigarettes—Although cigarette manufacture by machinery is common in other countries, it is an innovation in Egypt, where the first group of 150 cigarette-rolling machines has been installed since January 1. The quality of the Egyptian cigarette had for years created a world-wide demand before the war, but in the last three years competition from other countries has grown so keen that the manufacturers found it necessary to reduce the selling price and consequently the cost of production. The adoption of machines has driven large numbers of hand rollers into unemployment.

France: Meurthe-et-Moselle—Of 4805 industrial establishments damaged or destroyed during the war, 3824 have wholly or partially resumed operations.

Germany: Trade Unions—Membership in trade

unions throughout Germany, which at the beginning of the war numbered roughly 2,500,000, has increased to 9,330,000 at the end of October.

Hungary: Emigration—There is organized an “Altruistic Bank” to induce Hungarians residing in the United States to return to their native country. The bank expects some returns from their plans next spring, although the repatriation of Hungarians thus far during the year has been negligible.

Budapest: Iron Production—Announcement is made by the Hungarian-Belgian Metal Manufacturing Company of Budapest that unless government contracts for public works are forthcoming that their works must close, as they are being operated at a loss. Lack of commercial treaties between Hungary and its neighbors is given as the reason for the depression.

Living Costs:—From data officially compiled the Hungarian worker spends 37 per cent of his earnings for food; 18 per cent for clothing; 26 per cent for rent; and 19 per cent for sundries. The price of bread is 12½ per cent higher in 1921 than in 1913. Cost of living decreased a little during the first five months of 1921, but the fluctuation of the Hungarian crown caused it to advance again.

India: Conciliation in Calcutta—By order of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bengal a conciliation board is inaugurated for the settlement of labor disputes affecting public utility services. Other industries may secure the board upon application of disputants.

Italy: Chestnuts as Food—A campaign is on in the province of Piedmont to induce the government to curtail the exportation of chestnuts because they form the principal article of food for the poorer classes during the winter.

Unemployment is reported as decidedly decreased, due to a partial revival of industrial activities and emigration to various countries.

Tobacco Raising:—Comment has arisen over the disposition of farmers in Southern Italy to raise tobacco instead of tomatoes and other foodstuffs, which indicates the increased cost of living and scarcity of food.

Palermo:—Striking printers have accepted a 10 per cent increase in wages, instead of 25 per cent demanded, and the publication of newspapers is resumed.

North Wales: Mining Wages—Notices are posted by employers announcing that work would be discontinued in the mines unless reduction of wages and cost of working could be effected.

Norway: Christiania—By governmental mediation the strike in the paper industry was settled October 20, and the mills have resumed operation with a 20 per cent reduction in wages, to be further reduced 5 per cent in February, 1922.

The strike of the workers in saw and planing industries was also settled by a 5 per cent reduction of wages.

Portugal: Lisbon—A marked labor tranquility is shown in the early days of the month; however, the plight of certain laboring classes is pitiable on account of the failure of paper money, by which they are paid, to cover the necessities of life.

Physicians Strike:—A partial strike of the subordinate employees of the public health department has resulted in the government proceeding against physicians who fail to perform their duties, and holding them as criminals.

Siberia: Vladivostok—Drastic regulations have been issued by the labor department prohibiting the employment of foreign subjects in any kind of work. Should employers be unable to secure Russian labor they are directed to apply to the local labor board. Large numbers of Chinese laborers in this territory are suffering from the enforcement of these new regulations.

South Wales: Wage Arbitrament—Mine workers and employers have agreed to resume work

while their wage differences are being subjected to arbitration.

Spain: Barcelona—The office of The Aurora, syndicalist newspaper here, has been closed by the authorities, when the alleged discovery was made that productio. of anarchist literature was being carried on there.

General Strikes:—Practically no part of Spain has been spared disastrous strikes of a general nature during the last few months. Bakers' strikes went on in all of the leading cities, and in Seville, Santander, and Madrid these strikes were in vogue for two months.

Switzerland: Geneva—The question of women's suffrage, submitted for election on October 27 in the Canton of Geneva, was defeated by a vote of 15,166 to 6629.

Uruguay: Montevideo—Economical houses of three and four rooms are being constructed by the government here, adjacent to the packing houses. This is Uruguay's first step in public housing, and the law provides that the residences are to be rented, but movements are under way to amend the law, allowing workmen to purchase them upon easy payments.

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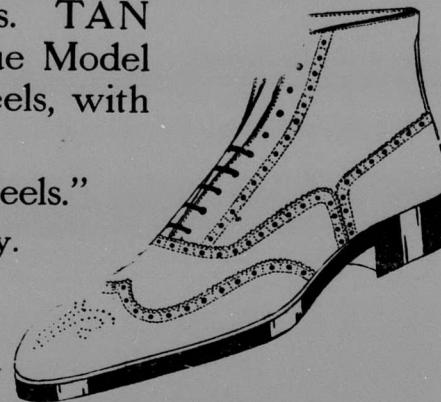
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DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week: John Lederer of the barbers, William F. Dwyer of the laborers, Arthur T. Oliver of the printing pressmen.

Dwyer Passes.

Wm. F. Dwyer, for many years business agent of the United Laborers' Union, but more recently a vice-president of the International Hodcarriers and Building Laborers of America, died last Saturday evening after a lingering illness of more than a year. The success of the local Laborers' Union was very largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Dwyer. The funeral was held from Mission Dolores Church on Monday last and interment was in the Presidio Cemetery, Dwyer having been a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

AIRPLANE EXPLAINED.

Professor Baldwin M. Woods of the Extension Division of the University of California delivered the second in a series of lectures arranged by the Education Committee of the Labor Council before the Council last Friday night. The subject was "How the Airplane Flies." The professor brought with him a model plane and picture slides of various types of machines. The lecture was listened to with rapt attention and the delegates and visitors were enthusiastic over the affair. The next lecture in the series will occur on Friday evening, December 30th.

LABEL SECTION BALL.

The grand ball and entertainment given in the auditorium of the Labor Temple last Saturday night under the auspices of the Label Section of the Labor Council was a pronounced success both financially and otherwise. The attendance was large and the entertainment of a satisfying character. The prize for the union having the largest number of members in attendance at the ball went to Garment Workers' Union No. 131. The moving picture of the Union Printers' Home attracted particular attention and was the subject of much comment after the close of the ball.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES.

In comparing employment figures of October, 1921, with those for 14 identical establishments in October, 1920, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in eight of the industries employment increased and in the remaining six less employment was recorded. The largest increase, 52.5 per cent, is in the woolen industry. Men's ready-made clothing increased 30.5 per cent. The iron and steel industry shows the largest decrease in employment, 37.8 per cent.

QUEER COMPENSATION CASE.

The New York Workmen's Compensation Commission reports a queer compensation case, wherein a worker engaged in moving a house chased a rat from under the building. In attempting to kill the rat with a piece of board a sliver pierced the hand of the worker and blood poisoning developed. In rejecting a claim for compensation it was ruled that if the worker was employed to hunt rats and was injured, he would be compensated, but not under present conditions.

SAME OLD DREARY YAWP.

In making his report to the annual convention of the National Founders' Association, William H. Barr, president, sang the same old Citizens' Alliance yawp.

It recalled the days of Parry and Post when the Buffalo anti-unionist said that unionism wants to set itself up as an independent organization, "immune to the breaking of all laws and wholly without recognition of its patriotic duty to the nation which tolerates its baneful activities."

The convention declared in favor of settling disputes between railroads and employees through a tribunal composed exclusively of the public. If the workers would not accept decisions of this board, they would be jailed. As a corporation cannot be jailed, it would be fined for disobedience. The convention instructed its officials to forward copies of this wondrous scheme to the members of Congress.

PATRONIZE UNION STORES.

Retail Clerks' Union, Local 432, and Retail Shoe Clerks, Local 410, have instituted an active campaign to secure the closing of all retail stores in the Mission and Fillmore Street business districts at nine o'clock p. m. on Saturdays and six o'clock p. m. on every other day of the week. The retail shoe stores are at present complying with these conditions, but many of the other retail stores of the above-named business districts refuse so far to comply, except several of the men's clothing, furnishing goods and hat stores, which are at present closing at six o'clock p. m. on week days, but not closing at nine o'clock p. m. Saturdays as desired. On Fillmore street there are no stores whatever conceding these conditions, except the retail shoe stores. Circular letters, shop early appeals, and committees to the various labor unions of the city, will carry the message to all parts of the city and to organized labor, to support the retail clerks at this time in their efforts for more humane working hours. The greatest opposition to this movement comes from the women's wearing apparel stores, which refuse to heed the appeal of the Retail Clerks' Unions, and keep open every night of the week. The women folks can do good work in the premises, if they will shop in the daytime, and remain out of stores open after nine o'clock p. m. Saturdays or six o'clock p. m. on other days of the week. The purchasing power of union labor can wield a great influence in not only aiding the retail clerks to obtain union working conditions in those two districts, but also strike a mighty blow at the so-called American Plan or open shop activities of the other fellow, if they will not only do their buying before the hours above specified, but above everything demand the union card of the store or clerk, when out shopping. If we expect the other fellow to employ union labor, we should do the same, and the only assurance we have of any retail store being a union store is by demanding the union card, and refuse to buy where such cannot be shown; for the merchant refusing to grant union conditions and employ union labor, is not a friend to organized labor, and simply obtaining your money to destroy your organization with. The Retail Clerks are part of the labor movement, helping to bear its burdens and share its troubles; they comply with the request of other organizations of labor in the employment of union men and women, and the men and women of labor should help them to better hours and wages as well. Make your sacrifice if need be shop before nine o'clock p. m. Saturdays and six o'clock p. m. other days of the week in the Mission and Fillmore business districts, and buy only at stores displaying the union card; so the clerks can obtain their hours of labor, and eliminate unnecessary night shopping.

GATHERING DATA.

The Labor Bureau, under the direction of Henry P. Melnikow, is gathering data to be used by the Printing Pressmen, Bookbinders and United Garment Workers in arbitration proceedings with their employers over wage adjustments. The actual proceedings have not yet started.

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